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FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

OF

IN THE DOMINION OF

PORT HOPE, ONT.:

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

I hereby certify that the following contains the Statutes, as revised and re-arranged by the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, at the Annual Assembly, held on the 7th of July, 1885, and that all other Statutes are repealed.

38510
Daniel Spruy
Grand Chancellor.

THE CHANCERY,
BARRIE, November 1st, 1885.

PREFACE.

"The Great Priory of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta," in Canada, having declared its separation from the parent body of England, as an Independent and Sovereign governing power in the Dominion, it became necessary to conform the existing Statutes, Rules and Regulations to its present position.

In issuing the amended Statutes, the Grand Council consider it advisable to introduce the following brief notice of the establishment of the Templar Order into Canada, and objects of the Templar system.

Early in the year 1854, the present Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory, Frater Col. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, (who had recently arrived in Canada on staff military duty,) being a Past Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar in England and Wales, and Past Commander of the "Melita" Encampment in the Island of Malta,—learned that an old Knights Templar Encampment, long dormant, had existed in Kingston, Canada West, and that two of the original members still resided there; on further enquiry, a Warrant was found, which had been issued by the late Ziba M. Phillips, as Grand Master of Knights Templar and Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for Canada West, to establish the first Encampment of Knights Templar in Canada, named the "St. John of Jerusalem," (attached to the old St. John's Masonic Lodge, of Kingston,)

bearing date 12th February, 1824. This obsolete Warrant was forwarded, accompanied by a petition signed by the two surviving members and other Templars, officers of the garrison at Kingston, to the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, praying that it might be exchanged for one to be called the "Hugh de Payens."

A new Warrant was issued by the Supreme Grand Master, Colonel Kemys K. Tynte, on the 10th of March, 1854, appointing Frater (then Captain) MacLeod Moore to be the first Commander, also creating him, by "patent," of date the 7th July following, "Provincial Grand Commander for the Province of Canada,"—and sometime afterwards permission was granted to ante date the "Hugh de Payens" Warrant to that of the old one of "St. John of Jerusalem." In the same year, a Warrant was received dated 8th November, to open at Toronto the "Geoffrey de St. Aldemar" Encampment, of which Frater Samuel B. Harman was first Eminent Commander, and on the 28th July, 1855, the "William de la More, the Martyr" Encampment at Quebec was constituted under Frater T. D. Harington as Commander.

From these three Encampments, the Provincial Grand Conclave was established at Kingston, Canada West, on the 7th October, 1855,—the parent of the "Sovereign Great Priory of the Dominion."

The first candidate installed in the Premier Encampment of Canada,—the "Hugh de Payens,"—was R. E. Frater James A. Henderson, Q. C., D.C.L., of Kingston, the Deputy Grand Master of Great Priory, as also R. E. Frater S. B. Harman, of Toronto, Past Provincial Grand

Commander and Chancellor, with the late esteemed Frater Thos. D. Harington. Subsequently, Sir Allan McNabb, Bart., a former distinguished Provincial Grand Master and Canadian statesman, together with the present Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., were received in this Encampment amongst its earliest members.

The Provincial Grand Conclave remained as such until the 11th May, 1868, when the Supreme Grand Master of the Order in England, Colonel William Stuart, changed the title to that of "Grand Priory," and the Grand Commander to "Grand Prior."

In 1873, after the reorganization and change of nomenclature of the Order in England, with the formation of a "Convent General," comprising a union of the Templar bodies of England, Scotland and Ireland, having as Supreme Grand Master His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen signifying her pleasure to be Grand Patron. The Grand Priory of Canada, holding under the National Great Priory of England, petitioned, on the 27th August, 1875. Convent General to be admitted into the Convocation on the same footing as the other National Great Priorities. Authority was granted by patent under the sign manuel of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, dated 28th day of July, 1876, by which, under the name of the National Great Priory, the Canadian Templars were admitted into the federation of Templar Nationalities which composed "Convent General," each Nationality being virtually independent, and the Grand Prior of Canada was ap-

pointed "Great Prior" of the Canadian Templar nationality; he was also previously selected as one of the original recipients of the new decoration of the "Grand Cross," instituted by His Royal Highness.

"Convent General" having fallen into desuetude, the union of the National Great Priories not working satisfactorily, and from which the Scottish Templar body had at the commencement withdrawn, the National Great Priory of Canada, through their Great Prior, petitioned His Royal Highness the Supreme Grand Master to be absolved from their allegiance to himself and the "Convent General,"—to which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously assented. At the Annual Meeting of Great Priory, in Toronto, Ontario, on the 7th July, 1884, it was declared and proclaimed a Supreme and Independent Body, under the title of "The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada," having jurisdiction over the whole Dominion, and electing the Great Prior, Frater Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, 33° "Supreme Grand Master," "*ad-perpetuitatem vite*."

OBJECT OF THE ENGLISH TEMPLAR SYSTEM.

The Templar System of Canada, known as the United Orders of the "Temple and Malta," derived from the parent body of England, proclaims the Orthodox Christian character it has always maintained, requiring from its candidates a declaration that they are Christians, believing in the doctrines of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and will submit to, and obey the usages, customs, and Statutes of the Order.

These United Chivalric Orders, or Templar Degrees, in their later Masonic revival, were introduced and attached to Freemasonry in England, about the middle of the last century, to represent the Military and Religious Orders of the Crusades, the object being to preserve the original Christian basis of Freemasonry, and promulgate (as separate degrees) its ancient tenets of the Christian faith, which at the revival and revision of the Craft, circa 1717, had been eradicated and a universal creed adopted.

The Ancient Templars, and the Guilds of Builders, or Architects,—Stone Masons,—having a common origin from the cloisters in the 11th century,—their Sacred and Secret doctrines were alike.

After the Reformation, on the suppression of the Monastic Religious houses, and dispersion of the Combined Orders of the "Temple and St. John," in Scotland, their doctrinal ritual was carefully preserved,—known only to a few. From this source was founded the English Templar System, having no direct or indirect connection with Modern Free and Accepted Masonry, and are only recognized as allied bodies to the Craft, completing what is now known as "the English Rite" of Masonry. Applicants for admission to these Templar degrees must be Royal Arch Masons, but in no other sense can they be considered as Masonic.

The history of the Ancient Templars and Knights of Malta are well known, and it is evident that their principles and usages could never have had anything to do with the Masonry of to-day, but in the modern revival of Templary, different countries took different views and confer-

red the degrees without any relation between them. In the United States, the Templar system is a modern fabrication of their own, based on "Freemasonry" and has *no* connection with the Orders of Knighthood of the middle ages.

One of their most influential members states that the founders of the present Templar system in the United States, chose to found it on Freemasonry, and they are so connected that they cannot be separated. As it is thus connected with Masonry, they recognize no other, having made it emphatically what is called a "*Masonic* Christian Order of Knighthood," which does *not* require from its candidates a belief in the "Holy Trinity;" for this reason, and the different views entertained by them of Templary, prevented a few years back, the formation of a union of all the English speaking Templars, but has *not* proved any obstacle in the way of the most cordial intercourse still existing.

†WM. J. B. MacLEOD MOORE,
G. C. T., Supreme Grand Master.

Prescott, Ontario, September, 1885.

Since the Statutes of the Sovereign Great Priory were placed in the hands of the printer, an old Templar Encampment Warrant for Canada, has been discovered in the valuable collection of records and reminiscences of the early history of Canada, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Scadding, of Toronto,—[Coll. Vol. 1, p. 54;] a copy of which is subjoined, dated 31st October, 1800. From this it would appear that it was issued at "York," now "Toronto," (although no place is mentioned,) as the signature of the Recorder, John McGill, is well authenticated, as a resident who lived and died there at an advanced age.

The circumstance of the Encampment being authorized to meet under sanction of the Lodge No. 6, at Kingston, Upper Canada, is additional proof that at that early date, Templar and other alleged Masonic bodies, were all attached to and held under authority of Craft Warrants.

The heading of the Warrant is conclusive that Modern Templary was always considered a Trinitarian Christian Society. The Title also shows its English origin, as in 1791 we find the Templar Rite in England styled "Grand Elected Knights Templar Kadosh of the Royal Exalted, Religious and Military Orders of Herodum," &c.

From the same source the St. John of Jerusalem Knights Templar Encampment attached to the old Craft Lodge of St. John at Kingston,—now revived in the "Hugh de Payens" Preceptory,—was also derived; although the allusion to its obedience to the Supreme Grand Conclave at Malta, shows how little historical

accuracy or research at that time existed, there being no such body then in Malta; but it was taken for granted, and copied without investigation, from the statements of inaccurate observers.

To the City of Kingston, Ontario, must be accorded the honor of being the *headquarters* of the Templar body in Canada, and to the "Hugh de Payens," that of the *Premier Preceptory* of the Dominion.

‡ W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.

(COPY.)

[Original in Dr. Scadding's Collection: Vol. I., p. 54.]

In the Name of the Undivided Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

We the Grand Master, etc., etc., etc.,
 etc., etc., of the Royal and Exalted
 Masonry, 5800. } Religious and Military Orders, H. R.
 D. M., Grand Elected Masonic Knights
 Templars, K. D. O. S. K., of St. John of Jerusalem,
 Palestine, Rhodes, etc., and under the Sanction of Lodge
 No. 6, held in Kingston, in Upper Canada, etc.

We, in an Encampment of Knights Templars, have unanimously Cancelled and Agreed to appoint our well-beloved Sir Knight, Companion Christopher Danby, as Captain-General; and our well-beloved Sir Knight, Companion Joseph Cheneque, First Captain; and our well-beloved Sir Knight, Companion ——— Burk, Second Captain, &c.; and in virtue of this Warrant, you are to hold Encampments and exalt Royal Arch Masons to the

Degree of Knights Templar: Provided They be found Worthy to go through the Amazing Trials attending the same.

Given under our Hands and Seal, this 31st of October, in the year of our Lord 1800.

(Signed,)

FRED'K HIESCHFELDT, *Grand Master.*

JOHN DARLING, *Generalissimo.*

FRANCIS WYCOTT, *Capt. General.*

WILLIAM MACKAY, *First Captain.*

THOS. SPACKAM, *Jun'r Second Captain.*

JOHN MCGILL, *Recorder pro-tem.*

COPY OF

Masonry 5828.

The original Warrant sent to the Grand Conclave of Kts. Templar in England in 1854, and exchanged for the Hugh de Payens Warrant.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, &c.: Liba. M. Phillips, G. M.

TO ALL AND EVERY OUR RIGHT WORTHY AND LOVING BRETHREN, SIR KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA :

I, Liba M. Phillips, Esquire, Grand Master for the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c.: *Send Greeting,—*

Know ye, that, by virtue of the authority and confidence reposed in me, as Grand Master of the Conclave of Knights Templars, Knights of Malta and of the Holy Order of the Priesthood, sanctioned by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Upper Canada, &c., &c.:

In testimony of the great esteem and confidence reposed in our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Brethren, Sirs John Butterworth, William Chestnut, Thomas Ferguson, Robert Johnstone, Thomas Smith, George Millwardy, Joseph Delacy, Benjamin Olcott, Robert Walker, William Donaldson, James Meagher, Samuel Baydore and George Oliver, of the town of Kingston: I do form them, my said worthy and well beloved brethren, Sir Knights, into a regular Grand Encampment, or Grand Conclave, therein, when duly congregated, to exalt worthy Royal Arch Masons to the Sublime and Most Holy Degrees of Knights Templar, of Malta, and the Red Cross, according to the customs and usages of Knights of those Degrees in all ages and nations round the Globe. And I do hereby give to the above named Brethren Sir Knights full power and authority to nominate their successors, and invest them with their badges and empower them with their privileges whenever they shall think proper, according to the ancient custom, they the said Knights and their successors, paying due respect to the Supreme and General Grand Conclave at Malta, and to us, by whom these presents are granted.

In testimony whereof I herewith set my hand and affixed the Seals of the Cross, at Kingston, this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1824, and of Light 5824.

(Signed)

LIBA M. PHILLIPS, G. M.

Signed in presence of Philip F. Hall, K. T., K. M., Grand Recorder, P. T.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA

STATUTES OF THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY

OF THE

United Religious & Military Orders

OF

THE TEMPLE AND OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
PALESTINE, RHODES AND MALTA,

FOR THE DOMINION OF

CANADA.

OF THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY.

1. The public interests of the Orders in the Dominion of Canada shall be regulated by a General Assembly of all the Preceptories on record in Canada, represented by their Presiding-Preceptors, Constables, and Marshals, or by their duly appointed Proxies, with the Great and Past Great Officers, the Grand and Past Grand Officers, including the Past Officers of the former Grand Conclave, and of the National Great Priory of Canada, under the style and title of the *Sovereign Great Priory of Canada*, of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, and the said Sovereign Great Priory shall have the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all Precep-

tories and Priories and all Knights Templar, and Knights of Malta in and for the Dominion of Canada.

2. The Members of the Sovereign Great Priory shall take rank in the following order, viz.:—

GREAT OFFICERS.

The Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master.

“ “ Past Supreme Grand Master.

The Right Eminent the Deputy Grand Master

“ “ Past Deputy Grand Master.

“ “ Past Great Sub Prior.

“ “ Past Deputy Grand Prior.

“ “ Provincial Grand Priors.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Priors.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Commanders.

“ “ Past Deputy Prov. Grand Commanders

“ “ Grand Chancellor.

“ “ Past Grand Chancellor.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Seneschal.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Sub Prior.

“ “ Grand Chaplain.

“ “ Past Grand Chaplain

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Prelate.

“ “ Grand Constable

“ “ Past Grand Constable.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand 1st Captain.

“ “ Grand Marshal.

“ “ Past Grand Marshal.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand 2nd Captain.

“ “ Grand Treasurer.

“ “ Past Grand Treasure.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Treasurerr.

“ “ Grand Registrar

“ “ Past Grand Registrar.

“ “ Past Provincial Grand Registrar.

GRAND OFFICERS.

The Very Eminent the Grand Vice Chancellor.

"	"	"	"	Past Grand Vice-Chancellor.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand Vice-Chancellor.
"	"	"	"	Grand Sub-Marshal.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Sub Marshal.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand Expert.
"	"	"	"	Grand Assistant Sub-Marshal.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Assistant Sub-Marshal.
"	"	"	"	Grand Almoner.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Almoner.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand Almoner.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Assistant Almoner.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand 1st Herald.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand 1st Herald.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand 2nd Herald.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand 2nd Herald.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Warden of Regalia.
"	"	"	"	Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Past Prov. Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Past Prov. Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Grand Prior's Banner Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Prior's Banner Bearer.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand 1st Aide de Camp.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand 1st Aide de Camp.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand 2nd Aide de Camp.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand 2nd Aide de Camp.
"	"	"	"	Past Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Chamberlain.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand Chamberlain.
"	"	"	"	Past Grand Assistant Chamberlain.
"	"	"	"	Past Provincial Grand Hospitaller.
"	"	"	"	Grand 1st Captain of Guards.

The Very Eminent the	Past Grand 1st Captain of Guards.
" " " "	Past Provincial Grand Captain of Lines.
" " " "	Past Grand 2nd Captain of Guards.
" " " "	Grand Sword Bearer.
" " " "	Past Grand Sword-Bearer.
" " " "	Past Provincial Grand Sword-Bearer.
" " " "	Grand Organist.
" " " "	Past Grand Organist.
" " " "	Grand Pursuivant.
" " " "	Past Grand Pursuivant.
" " " "	Grand Guard.
" " " "	Past Grand Guard.
" " " "	Past Provincial Grand Equerry.

Preceptors, Constables, and Marshals take precedence according to the dates of the warrants of their Preceptories, or as otherwise expressed in their respective warrants.

N. B.—The Supreme Grand Master, and Past Supreme Grand Masters, are styled "Most Eminent," all Elective Great and Past Great Officers are "Right Eminent;" all Appointed Officers, and Appointed Past Grand Officers are styled "Very Eminent," and Preceptors are styled "Eminent."

3. Should neither the Presiding-Preceptor, Constable, Marshal, or Preceptor of the Preceptory be able to attend any Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory, such Preceptory, by resolution duly certified, may appoint any Knight not under the rank of a Preceptor, who is a member of Great Priory, as their representative or proxy, but no Knight shall be permitted to represent more than three Preceptories.

4. Every Knight regularly elected and installed the Presiding-Preceptor of a Preceptory on the Register of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, shall, so long as he is a subscribing member to any Preceptory registered

under the Sovereign Great Priory, rank as a Preceptor, and be a member of Sovereign Great Priory, but no Knight shall be entitled to sit in Sovereign Great Priory by virtue of his past rank unless he shall be, at the time of presenting himself, an active or honorary member of a Preceptory in good standing.

5. Knights of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the Order, may, by a vote of Sovereign Great Priory, be constituted members of the same, with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper.

6. The Representatives of any Preceptory failing to make the Annual Returns, shall be thereupon disqualified from attending or voting in Great Priory, and the Preceptory shall be reported by the Grand Council for suspension, until the same be duly made, unless good cause is shown to the satisfaction of the Council for recommending that suspension be deferred.

7. The Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory shall be held on such day, and at such place, as shall be selected at the preceding Annual Assembly. A Special Great Priory may be held at any time or place as the Supreme Grand Master may direct. And every Great Priory shall be convoked by the Grand Chancellor, by a circular letter addressed to each member thereof, accompanied with the Agenda of the business to be transacted. Such notice to be sent at least two weeks before the day of Meeting.

8. The Sovereign Great Priory having been opened, the business shall be proceeded with, as follows:—1st. The

Minutes of the Proceedings of the last Great Priory, and of any subsequent Special Great Priory, are to be read and put for confirmation. 2nd. The reading of the Allocation of the Supreme Grand Master. 3rd. The Reports of the Grand Council, Provincial Priors, Grand Chancellor, Grand Treasurer, and any other communications, are to be read and considered. 4th. Notices of Motion are to be considered in the order in which they are inserted on the Agenda paper. 5th. The Election of Great Officers, and Members of the Grand Council, shall be proceeded with, all elections being by ballot, following the Nominations handed to the Grand Chancellor in writing. 6th. The Appointment of Grand Officers, and members of the Grand Council; Installation of Great and Grand Officers, and of the Provincial Grand Priors, respectively. 7th. New Business, Motions, &c. No business shall be discussed or transacted, at any Special Assembly of Great Priory, other than that for which it shall have been specially convoked.

9. Any Knight intending to submit any motion or business for the consideration of the Sovereign Great Priory, may give notice thereof in writing to the Grand Chancellor, four weeks at least before the day of assembling of Great Priory, in which case the same shall be entered on the Agenda paper, and may be considered; Provided always, that no motion for an alteration, amendment, or addition to the Statutes, shall be made or discussed at any Great Priory, unless due notice has been given, and the same shall have been inserted in the Agenda paper.

10. The Sovereign Great Priory may adjourn from time

to time to a future day, if the business to be conducted thereat shall render it necessary. And a day shall be then fixed for holding the adjourned Great Priory; and notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given by the Grand Chancellor, if the day so fixed on will admit of it. No business shall be discussed or transacted at any adjourned Great Priory, except that left unfinished at the Great Priory from which the adjournment shall take place.

11. If the Supreme Grand Master shall not be present at any Great Priory, the Chair shall be taken by the Deputy Grand Master, or, in his absence, by the Knight present who shall be next in rank and seniority.

12. All questions are to be decided by a majority of votes, each Preceptory having three; each Great or Grand Officer, Past Great or Past Grand Officer, one; and each Preceptor not holding any of the above rank, one; and the Supreme Grand Master, or Presiding Officer, an additional or casting vote in case of a tie, and any Knight may immediately before or after a vote has been taken on a question, demand that the vote shall be taken by ballot, unless Great Priory may think proper to leave any subject to the decision of the Supreme Grand Master, or the Grand Council.

13. Every resolution of the Sovereign Great Priory shall become law and be binding and conclusive, and shall be carried into effect accordingly, without confirmation, unless the Supreme Grand Master shall deem it advisable to direct a summons to be issued within one month for the holding of a Special Great Priory for the purpose of reconsidering such resolution.

in which case such resolution shall not become law nor be binding and conclusive, nor carried into effect, until confirmed by such Special Great Priory.

14. The Great Priory shall have power, after due trial, in accordance with the regulations respecting trials for Templar offences, to admonish, suspend, or expel any Knight, or to suspend, or erase, any Preceptory for violating any of the laws or regulations of the Order, or for conduct calculated to bring obloquy and discredit on the same. If the warrant of any Preceptory be suspended or erased as aforesaid, every active member of the same shall thereupon be under suspension, and a Knight under suspension for any cause, shall not be allowed to join or visit any other Preceptory, unless such suspension be removed by an order of the Supreme Grand Master, or of the Great Priory, obtained on the memorial of the Knight so suspended. (See Statute 22.)

15. In all cases where appeals or other questions are to be submitted to the Great Priory for confirmation or otherwise, the papers in connection therewith, after they have been before the Grand Council, shall be open for inspection at the office of the Grand Chancellor by all duly qualified Members of the Sovereign Great Priory, and all judicial proceedings are subject to the appeals provided by these Statutes.

OF THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

16. The Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master shall have and exercise within his jurisdiction all the powers and prerogatives pertaining to his office on his

election, he shall be installed and proclaimed in ancient form at the Annual Assembly of the Supreme Great Priory, or at a Special Assembly duly summoned by his authority.

17. The Supreme Grand Master may permit any Knight of the Order, not otherwise qualified to attend Great Priory as a visitor.

18. The Supreme Grand Master may send his Grand Officers to visit any Preceptory he may think proper.

19. The Supreme Grand Master may approve and confirm Provincial Grand Priors for the Provinces or Districts in Canada, on their election by the Representatives of the Preceptories within the respective Provinces or Districts, present at the Annual Assembly of Great Priory. He shall also fill all vacancies of office, whether elective, appointed, or on the Grand Council, occurring after the Annual Assembly, until the next Assembly of Great Priory.

20. The Supreme Grand Master, under the sanction of Great Priory, may, by warrant, appoint any Knight of eminence and skill, being a Preceptor, to represent the Great Priory in any other Great Priory or Grand Encampment, or any Grand Commandery. He may also constitute the representative of any other Great Priory, Grand Commandery, or Grand Encampment, a member of this Great Priory with such rank as Great Priory may deem appropriate.

21. The Supreme Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or Provincial Prior within his jurisdiction, may preside in any Preceptory he may visit.

22. The Supreme Grand Master may, after due trial, in accordance with the regulations respecting trials for Templar offences, suspend any Preceptory or Knight who is a member of the Order, until the next meeting of Great Priory, when action may be taken thereon. (See Article 14.)

23. All communications to the Supreme Grand Master shall be made through the Grand Chancellor.

OF THE GREAT OFFICERS.

24. The Great Officers shall be elected annually by ballot (except the present Supreme Grand Master, who holds office during his life), after nominations to be handed to the Grand Chancellor, and with the Grand Officers appointed by the Supreme Grand Master, shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected and appointed. They shall be installed and invested in ancient form. All Great and Grand Officers must be Preceptors of the Order.

25. The Great Officers shall be,—

The Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master.

The Right Eminent the Deputy Grand Master.

“ “ “ the Provincial Priors.

“ “ “ the Grand Chancellor.

“ “ “ the Grand Chaplain.

“ “ “ the Grand Constable.

“ “ “ the Grand Marshal.

“ “ “ the Grand Treasurer.

“ “ “ the Grand Registrar.

26. The Grand Officers appointed by the Supreme Grand Master shall be,—

The Very Eminent the Grand Vice Chancellor.

"	"	"	Grand Sub-Marshal.
"	"	"	Grand Almoner.
"	"	"	Grand First Standard-Bearer.
"	"	"	Grand Second Standard Bearer.
"	"	"	Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
"	"	"	Grand Captain of the Guard.
"	"	"	Grand Sword Bearer.
"	"	"	Grand Organist.
"	"	"	Grand Pursuivant.
			Grand Guard.

OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

27. The Deputy Grand Master, during the absence of the Supreme Grand Master, or during any vacancy in the office of Supreme Grand Master, shall have and exercise all the powers, authorities and privileges, given to and vested in the Supreme Grand Master. He is the President of the Grand Council, and shall sign all orders drawn on the Grand Treasurer for payments authorized by the Sovereign Great Priory or the Grand Council.

OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND PRIORS.

28. The Provincial Grand Priors shall be elected by the majority of the Representatives of the Preceptories within their respective Provinces or Districts present at the Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory, and, if approved by the Supreme Grand Master, they shall be installed and proclaimed in due form, and shall

hold office until their successors are elected and appointed; but a Provincial Prior may resign his office, or be removed therefrom for cause. A Provincial Grand Prior shall not be a Presiding Preceptor during his term of office.

1. LONDON DISTRICT—To be comprised of the following Counties:—Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth and Huron.

2. HAMILTON DISTRICT—To be composed of the Counties of Algoma, Bruce, Wellington, Halton, Waterloo, Wentworth, Lincoln, Monck, Welland, Brant, Norfolk, and Haldimand.

3. TORONTO DISTRICT—To be composed of the Counties of Grey, Simcoe, Cardwell, York, Ontario, Peel, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Victoria, and Durham.

4. KINGSTON DISTRICT—To be composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Frontenac, Addington, and Nipissing.

5. OTTAWA DISTRICT—To be composed of the Counties of Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew, Brockville, Grenville, Carleton, Dundas, Russell, Stormont, Prescott, and Glengarry.

6. QUEBEC DISTRICT—To comprise the Province of Quebec.

7. NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT—To comprise the Province of Nova Scotia.

8. NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT—To comprise the Province of New Brunswick.

9. MANITOBA DISTRICT—To comprise the Province of Manitoba, British Columbia, and N. W. Territories.

29. Provincial Grand Priors are invested with rank, powers, and privileges in their respective Provinces or Districts similar to those of the Supreme Grand Master, except such powers as by the Statutes of the Order are limited and expressed to be exercised by the Supreme Grand Master alone.

30. It shall be their duty to visit all Preceptories in their several Provinces or Districts during their term of office, to instruct them in carrying out the work and principles of the Order, and to ascertain that their returns are duly made, with all fees that may have accrued. They may hear and determine, in accordance with the regulations for Templar Trials, any subjects of complaint and irregularity respecting Preceptories or individual Knights within their Provinces or Districts, reporting, in any case requiring suspension, full particulars to the Supreme Grand Master for his action in that behalf as provided in Article 22. When present they shall instal the Officers of the Preceptories, and they shall report generally to the Sovereign Great Priory at the Annual Assembly on the progress and condition of the Preceptories in their Provinces or Districts.

OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR.

31. The Grand Chancellor shall have the custody of the Seals, and shall affix the same to all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by the authority of the Supreme Grand Master or the Sovereign Great Priory, in conformity with the Statutes of the Order. His office or department shall be designated "The Chan-

cery of the Order." He shall issue all patents, warrants, certificates, and other documents authorized by the Great Priory, or directed by the Supreme Grand Master to be issued, and shall take care that the same are prepared in due form. He shall also issue all summonses for the meetings of Great Priory and the Grand Council. (See Statute 7.) He shall receive the returns from the several Preceptories, and enter the same in books to be kept by him for that purpose, and forthwith pay over to the Grand Treasurer all moneys received for Great Priory. He shall also receive petitions, memorials, communications, and applications to or for the Supreme Grand Master, or other proper authority; and attend Great Priory or the Grand Council with such books and papers as may be required. He shall receive all notices of motion to be brought before the Great Priory, placing a number thereon, denoting the order in which the same were received, and duly insert the same in the Agenda paper. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of Great Priory and the Grand Council, and publish the former with all dispatch and transmit the same to the members of Great Priory and to the Preceptories, as also all such other papers and documents as may be ordered by the Supreme Grand Master or the Great Priory, or as the Grand Council shall from time to time direct. He shall register in a proper book, to be kept for that purpose, all Preceptories holding warrants under the Great Priory, specifying the dates of their respective warrants, their days and places of meeting, the names and places of abode of members, with the numbers and names and places of meeting of the respec-

tive Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters to which they belong, with the dates of their raising and exaltation as Master and Royal Arch Masons, and of their installation as Knights Templar. He shall enter in a separate book, to be kept for that purpose, the names of all subscribing Preceptors registered under the Great Priory, specifying the dates of their respective installations as such, and the Preceptory in which they were installed, and the names of the Constables and Marshals of the same for guidance in verifying the Roll of Representatives attending Great Priory.

All or any of the aforesaid duties of the Grand Chancellor may, by the order of the Grand Council, be delegated to the Grand Vice-Chancellor, and Great Priory shall fix from time to time, by resolution, such remuneration as shall be fitting, and to whom the same shall be paid, for the discharge of the active duties of the Chancery of the Order.

OF THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

32. The Grand Chaplain shall be a clergyman, and shall read, recite, or chant all prayers, and perform all ceremonies of a religious or ecclesiastical nature under the direction of the Supreme Grand Master.

OF THE GRAND CONSTABLE AND GRAND MARSHAL.

33. The Grand Constable shall be the Senior Military Officer of the Great Priory, and command the South Column.

34. The Grand Marshal shall be the Second Military Officer, and command the North Column.

OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

35. The Grand Treasurer shall receive from the Grand Chancellor all moneys payable to the Great Priory, and deposit the same in a chartered Bank, and pay all demands duly authorized by the Great Priory or the Grand Council, on receiving an order duly signed by the Deputy Grand Master, keeping an account of all his receipts and disbursements, to be produced, with the proper vouchers, at the Annual Assembly, and an abstract of the same for the audit, and for publication with the Proceedings, in every year, or whenever otherwise required.

THE GRAND REGISTRAR.

36. The Grand Registrar shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Sovereign Great Priory or Supreme Grand Master.

OF THE GRAND VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GRAND ALMONER, &c., &c.

37. The Grand Vice-Chancellor, Grand Sub-Marshal, Grand Almoner, Grand Standard-Bearers, Grand Master's Banner Bearer, Grand Captain of the Guard, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Organist, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Guard, shall perform such duties as pertain to their respective offices. The Grand Almoner shall, during the sitting of the Great Priory, if ordered so to do, collect alms from the Knights

present, and pay the same to the Treasurer. He is further charged with the special duty of ascertaining and reporting to the Grand Council cases of distress requiring fraternal assistance.

OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

38. The Grand Council shall consist of the Supreme Grand Master, the Great Officers (the Deputy Grand Master being the President), five members of the Great Priory, not under the rank of Preceptor, to be appointed by the Supreme Grand Master, and five to be elected by the Great Priory, at the Annual Assembly. If by inadvertence a Knight is placed on the Grand Council who is otherwise not qualified, the Supreme Grand Master may nominate a Knight in his stead.

39. The Grand Council shall meet, seven forming a quorum, on the day before the Annual Assembly of Great Priory, and at such other times and places as the Supreme Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master may determine, or on a requisition signed by a quorum of the Grand Council. The Deputy Grand Master, as President, shall preside, and in his absence the Knight present who shall be highest in rank and seniority; and the Knight in the chair shall have the privilege of giving a second or casting vote on all questions when the votes of the Knights present shall be equal.

40. The Grand Council shall hear and determine all matters referred to them, and, if necessary, report thereon to Great Priory; and any determination of the Grand Council on questions expressly left for their decision by

the Supreme Grand Master or the Great Priory, shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by the Great Priory, unless the contrary intention be distinctly expressed. They may recommend for the consideration of the Great Priory, any matter or subject relating to the Order which they may think proper, and at their meetings to be held at the Annual Assembly shall audit the accounts of the Grand Chancellor and Grand Treasurer for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding.

41. The Grand Council may appoint from amongst its Knights Sub-Committees, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any subject or matter relating to the Order, and may summon any Preceptor to attend them, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, or accounts of the Preceptory; and may require any Knight to attend and to produce his certificate of registration. And when any Preceptory shall be summoned by the Grand Council, it shall be represented by the Presiding-Preceptor, Constable, Marshal, or other duly appointed representatives. (See Statute 74.)

42. All applications, petitions, complaints, or representations to the Grand Council shall be in writing, signed by the person or persons making the same, otherwise the same shall not be entertained; and the Grand Council may, in their discretion, or if requested by the parties, proceed to hear or investigate any complaint on the written evidence, without requiring the attendance of parties, but should they decide otherwise, then the hearing shall be deferred until the complainant or complainants shall have been summoned to attend the Grand

Council to answer such complaint, but the Grand Council may proceed on the written evidence should the parties summoned fail to attend; but any Knight dissatisfied with the decision of the Grand Council, may appeal against such decision to the Great Priory.

43. All Proceedings of the Grand Council shall be fairly written by the Grand Chancellor in a book to be kept for that purpose.

OF PRECEPTORIES.

44. Every Preceptory must be constituted under a warrant or patent, as set forth in Statute 80, and shall consist of a Presiding-Preceptor, a Constable, a Marshal, a Chaplain, a Registrar, a Treasurer, and a Sub-Marshal, to be elected annually; a Captain of the Guards, an Almoner, two Standard-Bearers, a Sword-Bearer, and an Organist, to be appointed by the Presiding-Preceptor immediately after his installation; one or two serving Fratres as Guards, to be chosen by show of hands; and such other Knights as may be installed or admitted members therein.

45. The presence of a Preceptor of some registered Preceptory, and four other Knights at the least, is requisite to constitute a chapter of a Preceptory for the installation of a Knight into the Order; but any other business may be transacted at an assembly, if three, including a Preceptor, shall be present. This clause shall not apply to a Board of Installed Preceptors, held for the purpose of installing a Preceptor in the Chair, which requires the

presence of two Preceptors to form the same. The warrant, or patent of constitution, must at all times be in the Preceptory.

46. Every Preceptory shall meet in such place as shall be mentioned in the warrant or patent, or in such other place as shall have been subsequently approved by the Supreme Grand Master, and registered in the Registry of the Great Priory. But any Preceptory may at pleasure resolve on removing to other premises within the same city, town, or place, and also on altering the days or times of its assemblies; but no such removal or alteration shall take place until the expiration of one calendar month after copies of the resolutions for such changes shall have been sent to the Grand Chancellor, and also to the Provincial Grand Prior of the District, and approved by the Supreme Grand Master.

47. If the meeting of any Preceptory at its usual premises shall, from any cause, be impossible or improper, the Presiding-Preceptor may convene a meeting of the Preceptory, to be held at any other premises to consider and determine on the course to be adopted under the circumstances.

48. An Emergent Assembly may be held at any time when duly summoned by command of the Presiding-Preceptor, and every Assembly shall be summoned by the Registrar, seven days' notice being given.

49. The Registrar of every Preceptory shall send a copy of the notice calling each meeting to the Provincial Grand Prior seven days before each Assembly.

50. Every Preceptory has authority to adopt an outdoor parade uniform, and make By-laws and regulations for its government, provided they are not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the Statutes of the Order; and the By-laws of every Preceptory shall state the place in which the Preceptory holds its Assemblies, and also the hours, days and times of meeting, and of the election and installation of its officers.

51. The By-laws of every Preceptory must be submitted to the Provincial Grand Prior, who shall forward them, with his remarks thereon, to the Grand Chancellor for approval by the Supreme Grand Master, and, when approved, a fair copy of them must be sent in like manner to be deposited in the Chancery of the Order. And when any alterations shall be made in the By-laws of a Preceptory, such alterations must in like manner be submitted for approval, and no laws or alterations shall be valid until approved.

52. Every Preceptory shall have a Seal for the purpose of being affixed to documents proper to be issued by the Preceptory. A draft of the design for the same shall be transmitted to the Grand Chancellor for approval by the Supreme Grand Master, and a perfect impression of the Seal shall be subsequently transmitted to the Provincial Grand Prior, and also to the Grand Chancellor.

53. Every Preceptory shall, as soon as possible after the 1st of January, but before the last day of March in every year, transmit to the Grand Chancellor, in such form as shall be required, a Return, giving its name, date

of warrant, place and days of meeting, and of the election of its officers; and further giving all changes in the Muster Roll, and the then total strength of the same for the year ending on the previous 31st of December, specifying the same as Knights installed, joined, withdrawn, deceased, suspended, or restored; furnishing, in the case of Knights installed, their respective Christian and surnames, places of abode, their additions, professions, or avocations, the names of their Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, and the dates of their raising and exaltation as Master and Royal Arch Masons, and of their installation as Knights Templar and Knights of Malta; and, in the case of affiliation, the names of the Preceptories in which they were installed, and their respective ranks in the order. The return shall further state in the case of Knights claiming to attend Great Priory as Preceptors, the Preceptories in which they shall have respectively served the office of Presiding-Preceptors, and the dates of their years of office. It shall also contain a summary of, and be accompanied by, a remittance of all fees and payments to Great Priory.

54. For the purpose of verifying the Registers, Preceptories shall, when required, make a full report of their Muster Roll to the Grand Chancellor.

CANDIDATES.

55. All candidates for admission into the Order shall be Royal Arch Masons in good standing. They must be personally known to their proposers or seconders, and be well reputed for moral and gentlemanly conduct.

56. Every Knight desirous of joining a Preceptory shall sign an application in the form prescribed in the Appendix. He must be proposed and seconded at some meeting of such Preceptory, stating his christian and surname, place of abode, addition, profession, or avocation, and the name or title of the Preceptory wherein he was installed and the date of his installation and residence and Preceptory of which he was a member shall be inserted in the summons for the next regular Assembly of the Preceptory after he shall have been proposed, otherwise he shall not be eligible to be elected.

57. Every candidate for installation as a Knight in any Preceptory shall sign an application in the form prescribed in the Appendix, stating his christian and surname, and the place of his abode, and his addition, profession, or avocation, and the name, number, and place of meeting of his Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, together with the date of his raising and exaltation as a Master and Royal Arch Mason, shall be inserted in the summons for the Assembly of the Preceptory at which the ballot is intended to be passed.

58. No candidate shall be admitted to ballot for installation in any Preceptory who is domiciled or resident out of the jurisdiction of the Province or District within which he seeks such installation, or who is domiciled or resident within the jurisdiction of another Preceptory, unless by dispensation of the Supreme Grand Master, except in a city or town where there is more than one Preceptory, in which case each Preceptory has concurrent jurisdiction, and unless he shall have signed a declaration

on his obligation as a Master Mason stating whether or not he has been rejected by any other Preceptory; and no one shall be installed a Knight or be admitted a joining member of any Preceptory, until previously balloted for in open Preceptory, and the ballot must be unanimous. Prior to his installation, he shall sign a declaration that he submits to, and will observe all the usages, customs, and Statutes of the Order.

59. The jurisdiction of a Preceptory, except in cities and towns as aforesaid, extends in every direction half way to the nearest Preceptory, or Masonic Hall or place of meeting.

60. No Preceptory shall install a Knight into the Order for a less sum than Twenty-five dollars, which, however, shall include the fee to be paid to the Great Priory for registry and certificates. But any Preceptory may admit serving Brothers by dispensation from the Supreme Grand Master, providing no fee be taken from such brother.

61. No Knight shall be admitted into Great Priory, or any Preceptory, except in the proper costume of his rank in the Order, nor wear the costume of the Order in public, without a dispensation from the Supreme Grand Master.

62. Every Preceptory shall keep in a regular manner the following books:—An Attendance Book, a Minute Book as set forth in the Appendix, a Treasurer's Book, a Guard Book for Applications, and a Muster Roll, which must be produced when required by the proper authorities.

ELECTIONS.

63. Every Preceptory shall annually elect their Presiding-Preceptor, and other elective officers, by ballot, at a Regular Assembly in the month of December in each year, and notice of such election, and the names of all Knights eligible for Presiding-Preceptor, shall be inserted in the summons for the Assembly at which such election is to take place, and at a Regular Assembly to be held in the month of January next following, the Preceptor and other officers elected and appointed shall, on the elections being confirmed, be duly installed and invested.

PRESIDING-PRECEPTORS.

64. In case the election of any such Preceptor or other elective officer or officers elect shall not be confirmed, or if any such Preceptor or other elective officer or officers elect shall, without any reasonable excuse, neglect to attend at the next regular Assembly after his election, for the purpose of being installed and invested, his or their election shall be void, and either at the next subsequent regular Chapter of the Preceptory, or at some Assembly specially called for the purpose, a further election shall take place; and at the next regular Assembly of the Preceptory, the Presiding-Preceptor, or other elective officer, or officers then chosen, shall, on their election being confirmed, be duly installed and invested.

65. If any such Preceptor or other elective officer, or officers elect, shall, for some reasonable cause, explained to the satisfaction of the next regular meeting after the election, be prevented from attending at such next regular

meeting, then he or they shall be installed and invested at some subsequent meeting, which may be either a regular meeting or a meeting especially called for the purpose.

66. No one shall be eligible for the office of Presiding Preceptor unless he shall at the time of his election have served, or will at the next regular day of meeting of the Preceptory have served, for the space of one whole year, the office of a Constable or Marshal in some registered Preceptory, except by a dispensation from the Supreme Grand Master, or at the organization of a Preceptory.

67. Every Presiding-Preceptor shall forthwith on his installation appoint all the officers of the Preceptory, other than the elective officers, but the Presiding-Preceptor elect of a Preceptory shall not assume the chair, or exercise authority in any Preceptory, until he shall have been regularly installed. He is responsible for the due observance by the members of his Preceptory of the by-laws of the same, and of the Statutes, laws, and regulations of Sovereign Great Priory.

68. Every Presiding-Preceptor should hold an assembly of his Preceptory on the 11th day of March of each year, (if it should occur on a Sunday, then on the following day), in perpetual memory of the noble death and martyrdom of our illustrious Grand Master Jacques de Molai, on the 11th day of March, in the year 1313.

69. The Presiding-Preceptor elect of any Preceptory may, in case of necessity, with the consent of the Supreme Grand Master or Provincial Grand Prior of the Province or District, be installed in any other Preceptory, on the

production of a certificate of such election signed by the Presiding-Preceptor and the Registrar of the Preceptory of which he shall have been elected Presiding-Preceptor.

70. A Presiding-Preceptor shall not continue in office for more than two years in succession, unless by a dispensation from the Supreme Grand Master.

71. The name and address of every Presiding-Preceptor, and also the names and addresses of the Constable, Marshal, and other officers, shall, immediately after their respective installation be certified to the Grand Chancellor by writing, signed by the last Presiding or some other Preceptor and the Registrar of the Preceptory.

72. If the Presiding-Preceptor of any Preceptory shall die, resign, or be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, a meeting of the Preceptory shall, as soon as convenient, be summoned specially, for the purpose of electing a Presiding-Preceptor, in the place of such Presiding-Preceptor, and in the meantime, and until a Preceptor shall have been so elected, and shall have been installed, the meeting of the Preceptory shall be summoned by the Registrar.

73. In case the Presiding-Preceptor of any Preceptory shall be absent, or in the case of a vacancy in the office of Presiding-Preceptor, the chair shall be taken by the last Presiding-Preceptor of such Preceptory, or any other Preceptor present, and if there shall not be any Preceptor present, the meeting shall not be held.

74. The Presiding-Preceptor, the Constable, and Marshal of every Preceptory are the representatives of such

Preceptory, and shall answer all complaints against such Preceptory, and shall attend the Supreme Grand Master, and the Grand Council, whenever summoned by the Grand Chancellor, and shall produce the warrant of the Preceptory, and all minute and other books and papers relating to the Preceptory which they may be required by the said summons to produce. A Preceptory may nevertheless appoint any Knight or Knights of eminence to be special representatives for the foregoing purposes, either alone or in addition to the above. (See Statute 41.)

VISITORS.

75. No visitor shall be admitted into any Preceptory unless he is personally known, recommended, or well vouched for as a Knight of the Order. And every visitor must, during his continuance in the Preceptory, be subject to and conform to the by-laws of the Preceptory.

76. A Knight who is not for the time being a subscribing member to some registered Preceptory, shall not be entitled to visit the same Preceptory more than once.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

77. Any member of a Preceptory who is in arrears for dues to such Preceptory, shall be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws of such Preceptory in respect to the same, and the Statutes.

78. In case no provision has been made in the By-Laws of a Preceptory for notice to, and procedure against, a member for non-payment of dues, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

79. In case the dues of a member remain unpaid for twelve months, it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Preceptory to read out the name of such member in default, after which a special summons, to appear at the next regular Chapter of the Preceptory, to show cause why he should not be suspended, together with the statement of the amount of dues remaining unpaid, shall be sent to such member. Such summons shall be deemed duly served, if mailed to the last known address of such member.

80. In case such member shall not, before such next regular Chapter of the Preceptory, have paid the amount of such dues, and no such excuse be offered as the Preceptory may deem sufficient, the Presiding-Preceptor shall forthwith declare such Knight suspended for non-payment of dues, and the Registrar shall notify the Knight of such suspension.

81. If any excuse be offered, the Preceptory shall decide by a majority whether the same is sufficient or not.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATES, ETC.

82. Every Knight installed in a Preceptory must be enrolled in the Registry of the Sovereign Great Priory, and shall be entitled, immediately on his installation as a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, to a certificate of his registration, and every Preceptory shall forthwith apply to the Grand Chancellor for a certificate and the registration of every Knight Templar and Knight of Malta installed therein. Every Knight installed in a Preceptory, shall be entitled to demand a separate certificate for each degree.

FEES.

83. The following shall be the fees payable to the Sovereign Great Priory:—

For granting a new Warrant direct by Great Priory	\$40 00
For a Dispensation for a new Preceptory.....	30 00
For a Warrant of Confirmation.....	10 00
For a new Warrant, in case of loss by fire or otherwise, properly certified.....	10 00
For a Dispensation to install a candidate residing without the jurisdiction of a Preceptory	10 00
For a Dispensation to wear Regalia in public, and for other purposes.....	1 00
For a Certificate of Registration as Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, when combined.....	3 00
For a Certificate as Knight Templar.....	2 00
For a Certificate of Knight of Malta.....	2 00
For a Certificate of Knight of Red Cross.....	1 00
For a Certificate of Installation as Preceptor.....	1 00
For Registration of a joining or restored Knight...	1 00
For annual fee of every member of a Preceptory on the Roll on the 31st December of each year...	50

WARRANTS AND DISPENSATIONS.

84. All petitions for warrants or patents for constituting or holding Preceptories shall be signed by at least seven Knights of the Order, and be recommended by the Provincial Grand Prior of the Province or District, and shall be transmitted to the Grand Chancellor for presentation to the Supreme Grand Master, and the Knights signing any such petition shall state their respective ranks and the Preceptories of which they then are, or were, members.

85. Warrants for constituting Preceptories shall be issued under the direct authority, and under the Great Seal of Great Priory, and be signed by the Supreme Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and attested by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Registrar.

86. Provisional Warrants or Dispensations, duly attested by the Grand Chancellor, may be granted in accordance with Statute 79, for constituting or holding Preceptories at such places as the Supreme Grand Master shall think proper, such Provisional Warrant or Dispensation to remain in force until the next Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory, and no longer.

87. All applications for warrants, dispensations, or for diplomas or certificates of installation, or of appointment to office, shall be made to the Grand Chancellor, and no such warrant, dispensation, diploma, or certificate shall be issued until payment of the fee for the same has been made.

88. The Supreme Grand Master only may grant dispensations for the reception of candidates, otherwise qualified, whose place of residence is within the jurisdiction of another Preceptory.

89. No Preceptory shall grant any private certificate whatsoever to any Knight of the Order, except a certificate of withdrawal (See Appendix) or for the purpose of enabling him to procure from the Grand Chancellor a certificate of his registration, and except such as may be required by the Great Priory or Grand Council; and no Preceptory, nor any of the Knights thereof, shall, on any pretense whatsoever, make any charge or receive any fee for any private certificate issued by the Preceptory.

PRIORIES OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, RHODES AND MALTA.

90. Priors must be held in every registered Preceptory.

91. The Presiding-Preceptor of each Preceptory is (if a Knight of Malta,) the Prior of the Priory.

92. Every Candidate for the Order must be a Knight of the Order of the Temple, and be unanimously elected.

AS TO COSTUME.

93. The following Costume and Insignia shall be worn at the assemblies of the Sovereign Great Priory, and at meetings of Preceptories and Priors of the United Orders, and no Knight shall, on any pretence, be admitted into Great Priory or subordinate bodies without his proper regalia.

94. No honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in the Sovereign Great Priory or subordinate bodies, which does not pertain to those degrees recognised and acknowledged by Great Priory.

THE MANTLE.

95. The Habit to be worn by Templars in their Preceptories shall be of white camlet or woolen stuff, with a hood and the Red Cross of the Order on the left shoulder in silk or velvet. The hood to be lined with white serge or silk, and to have white cords with tassels to fasten round the neck. All who have attained the rank of Preceptor shall use the Patriarchal or *double* barred cross $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches

long, the hood to be lined with red serge or silk and to have cords and tassels of the same color. The cross on the Mantle worn by Provincial Prior's shall be similar to the Jewel worn by these Knights. A white cassock or sleeveless tunic, close fitting, with the red cross on the breast, may be worn in addition by all Knights.

IN A PRIORY OF MALTA.

96. Knights shall wear a Black Mantle with a white eight-pointed cross of Malta in silk, linen or velvet, on the left shoulder, and a hood lined with white, the cross and tassels to fasten the Mantle of the same color.

It shall be optional in Priors or Commanderies of Malta to adopt a black or red tunic, having the eight pointed white cross on the black tunic, and the plain white equal-limbed cross, on the red tunic, to be placed on the centre of the breast.

OF CHAPLAINS AND SERVING BROTHERS.

97. Chaplains shall wear a black tunic with sleeves, having a long red passion cross on the breast to skirt, and a black silk-corded girdle with tassels to fasten round the waist; they may also wear the Mantle of the Templar or Malta Order over the tunic when officiating in either Order. Chaplains are unarmed.

98. Serving Brethren, shall wear russet brown or dark colored tunics, having the United Order cross on the breast, and are armed with a sword.

THE SASH.

99. Preceptors, shall wear a black silk ribbon, four inches wide, with a gold fringe, to be worn over the right shoulder.

100. Knights, shall wear the same ribbon with a black silk fringe.

101. The sash in case of Great and Grand Officers of the Sovereign Great Priory to be black, intersected with *three* white stripes, and for Provincial Priors and Officers with one white stripe.

COLLARS.

102. A black collar four inches wide is to be worn by each officer. The collars worn by Great and Grand Officers and Past Officers of the Sovereign Great Priory to be intersected with *three* white stripes, Provincial Prior and Officers with *one* white stripe. The Jewels of office to be suspended from these collars.

GAUNTLETS.

103. Gauntlets, for the wrists to be of black silk or satin-
edged with gold lace and fringe for officers of Great Priory
and of silver for officers of Preceptories and Priories, with
the United Order Cross, in velvet or embroidery.

THE STAR.

104. The Star is to be worn on the left breast, it is to be
of silver, with seven points and to have a red passion cross
on a white circle in the centre, with the motto, *In hoc signo*
vinces, round the circle.

THE SWORD.

105. Each Knight shall wear a cross-hilted straight
sword, with a silver plated steel scabbard. The hilt and
mountings to be of gilt metal. The sword to be suspended
from a black leather waist belt by metal gilt chain slings.

106. The scabbard of Preceptors and all Great and Grand Officers may be of gilt metal.

THE JEWELS.

107. The Jewel of the Supreme Grand Master to be the United Order Cross, viz: The red cross of the Temple combined with the eight white pointed Cross of Malta, over all the "*Beauceant*" shield, charged with a sprig of gold maple leaves in chief, and the red cross of Salem in base. A sword and Baculus in Saltire behind the shield, ends projecting. The cross surmounted by a Celestial Crown.

108. The Past Grand Master to have a similar jewel without the crown.

109. The Deputy Grand Master to be the same without the shield.

110. The Past Deputy Grand Master to have the same without the crown.

111. Provincial Grand Priors, the United Order Cross within a red enamelled garter on which in gold letters the name of the Province or District, surmounted by a gold beaver for crest.

112. Past Provincial Priors the same without the name of the Province or District.

GREAT OFFICERS.

113. Grand Chancellors, the purse and sword, horizontal.
Grand Chaplain, Patriarchal cross and crossier in saltire.

Grand Constable, crossed swords, points, downward.

Grand Marshal, crossed batons.

Grand Treasurer, crossed keys.

Grand Registrar, scroll and crossed pens.

GRAND OFFICERS.

114. Grand Vice-Chancellor, cross pens.

Grand Sub-Marshal, sword and baton crossed.

Grand Almoner a Palmers staff and scrip.

Grand First Standard Bearer, the Beauceant triple cloven pennon.

Grand Second Standard Bearer, the vexillum belli similar pennon.

Grand Master's Banner bearer, a square banner charged with triple cross of Salem.

Grand Captain of the Guard, the battle axe with motto, *Castrum Vigilo*.

Grand Sword Bearer, the sword erect.

Grand Organist, the Harp.

Grand Pursuivant, the Trumpet.

Grand Guard, a spear and sword crossed.

115. The Jewel of Preceptors, to be the Red Patriarchal Cross suspended by the ribbon of the Order worn round the neck, red with white edges $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

116. All other Knights, the red cross of the Order, viz: a Greek Cross (Patee.) spread out at the extremities, worn on the left breast attached to the same ribbon.

117. The emblems or devices of the officers on the jewels to be placed on a white enamelled circle in the centre of a Red Cross Patee, three inches in diameter, the circle

to be one inch and a quarter in diameter, the Patriarchal staff, purse and crossed batons to be red with gold or gilt edges, and the crosier, handles of swords, battle axe, cross keys, and poles of pennons to be gold or gilt.

118. The jewels of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Provincal Priors, to be suspended from gold or gilt, linked chains laid on crimson velvet.

119. The Batons of office (*Baculus*) of these officers to have the United Order Cross at the top, within a gilt octagon.

THE JEWELS OF MALTA.

120. Priors or Commanders of Malta, to wear a white enamelled eight-pointed cross of Malta, set in gold with gold maple leaves in the four centre angles of the cross, and surmounted by Celestial Crown, to be suspended from the neck by a black watered ribbon.

121. The jewels of all other Knights of Malta to be without the crown and worn suspended by a black silk watered ribbon on the left breast.

122. The Standards of the United Orders to be of a parallelogramic form.

123. The Templars Beauceant, per *feessesable* and argent, and may have a red passion cross on the white ground.

124. The Vexillum Belli, the red cross Patee, on a white field.

ORDER OF MALTA.

125. Standard of St. John, on a red field, a white plain cross with the *Argus Dei* in the centre, and the letters F. E. R. T., one in each quarter of the cross.

126. Standard of Malta, on a black field, the white eight pointed cross of Malta, charged with the cross (arms) of St. John, on a small red escutcheon.

PRIVATE BANNERS.

127. Preceptors and all above that rank may use banners of their armorial bearings, or other devices of a square parallelogramatic form placed behind their stalls or seats.

128. Other Knights may only use swallow tailed pennons.

129. When armorial bearings are used the red cross of the Order should be placed in a chief argent on the shield, for Knights, and the Paratriarchal Cross for Preceptors.

130. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Provincial Priors, impale their arms with the United Order Cross, having a cross hilted sword and Baculus in saltire behind the shield, ends projecting.

THE BARRET CAP.

131. Should it be necessary for the members of the Orders to appear in their *Habits* in any open air ceremonial, they will wear a Red Cap, of maintenance of cloth or velvet, with ermine band, and a cross of the Order in front, of gold embroidery.

AMENDMENTS TO STATUTES.

132. That no addition, alteration, or amendment shall be made to the Statutes, unless notice thereof in writing has been given at the previous Annual Assembly of Great Priory, and a copy of such notice sent to every Preceptory, nor without the consent of at least two-thirds of the Knights present at such Annual Assembly.

REGULATIONS

RESPECTING TRIALS FOR TEMPLAR OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.

The following are offences for which a Knight Templar may be tried :—

1. All public crimes and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.
 - Drunkenness and profligacy.
 - Fighting.
 - Adultery, and all lascivious associations, whether with the relative of a Knight Templar, or with a stranger.
 - Cruelty to wife or child.
 - Contempt for God or Religion.
 - Atheism.
 - Holding communion with clandestine Knights Templar or irregular Knight Templar bodies.
 - Improper revelations.
 - Disobedience to those in authority, or contemptuous language towards them.
 - All countenance of impostors.
 - Contemptuous expressions respecting the Order of the Temple.
 - Wronging a Knight Templar by fraud.
 - Violation of the secrecy of the ballot, except during a Templar trial.
 - Unseemly conduct in the Preceptory.
 - Any intentional violation of the technical parts or points of the several Knight Templar or Knight of Malta obligations.
 - Any violation of the particular injunctions of the ritual

Any violation of the statutes, laws, edicts, rules, or regulations of the Sovereign Great Priory.

Any violation of the By-laws of a Preceptory by a member thereof.

JURISDICTION.

2. For any offence against the By-laws of his Preceptory, a Knight must be tried by the Preceptory to which he belongs.

3. For any other Masonic offence, a Knight may be tried either by the Preceptory to which he belongs, or by the Preceptory nearest to his place of residence.

4. A trial in either Preceptory, followed by conviction or acquittal, shall be a bar to any other prosecution for the same offence.

CHARGES.

5. All charges of un-Knightly conduct shall be made in writing, with particulars specifying with reasonable certainty the particulars of the offence alleged, and the time and place of its commission, as near as may be practicable, and be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated Knight Templar in good standing.

6. All charges and particulars shall be filed with the Registrar of the Preceptory, who shall forthwith notify all the members of the Preceptory that such charges have been received, and that they will be read at the next regular assembly, which shall be held not less than one month after the charges have been received; and at such assembly, the charges shall be read in open chapter of the Preceptory.

7. The trial of charges may proceed at any chapter appointed for the purpose, and continue until completed; and in case the trial be not completed at one chapter, it may be continued at any subsequent chapter to which the same may be postponed. Notice of any postponement or adjournment shall be given to all parties concerned.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS, NOTICES, ETC.

8. When charges shall be presented and read as provided above, the Preceptory shall decide by a majority vote whether the charges shall be accepted, and the accused frater be placed on trial, or the charges be dismissed; when decided in the affirmative, the charges cannot be withdrawn, except for cause shown, and by the vote of two-thirds of the members present; such charges may be amended by a majority vote, of which proposed amendment the accused shall have due notice.

9. Immediately upon the acceptance of charges by a Preceptory, the Presiding-Preceptor shall appoint the time and place for trial, and shall cause the accused to be served with a copy of the charges and particulars, signed by the Registrar, and with a notice stating the time and place appointed for the trial thereof; *Provided always*, that the accused shall be entitled to reasonable time and opportunity to prepare his defence.

10. If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend in person, or by some frater authorized in writing to act as his counsel, after notice has been duly served on him, or if notice cannot be served on him personally by reason of his residence being unknown or beyond the limits of the district in which the Preceptory is located, then a copy of such notice shall be sent to him by mail, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, or left at his last known place of residence, or with a grown-up member of his family; and upon proof that the notice has been sent to him, or left for him as above prescribed, the Preceptory at the time in such notice specified may proceed without his presence, and conduct the proceedings to a final issue; *Provided*, that at least one regular chapter shall intervene between the time of mailing, sending or leaving such notice, and any action by the Preceptory in pursuance thereof. In such cases the Preceptory shall appoint a competent Knight to act as counsel for, or representative of, the accused.

11. In every case where a flagrant offence shall be committed by any Knight Templar present while the Preceptory is at labor,

the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with, and the Presiding-Preceptor may order the offending Knight to show cause *instantly* why he should not be punished, and may in his discretion proceed, or permit the Preceptory to proceed, to trial and suspension.

TRIAL, WITNESSES AND TESTIMONY.

12. All Knights Templar in good standing, whether affiliated or not, shall be competent witnesses in Templar trials.

13. Every Knight shall give his testimony on his honor as a Knight Templar. Witnesses who are Freemasons and not Knights Templar, shall give their testimony on their obligation as Masons.

14. All witnesses who are not Masons, shall be any persons of sound mind, of such religious belief as to feel the obligations of an oath, and they shall solemnly pledge themselves to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The evidence of such persons must be received with caution when disputed by the accused, and, in fact, should be admitted only when their evidence cannot be supplied by a Knight, unless in cases requiring corroborative testimony.

15. The evidence of both the accuser and the accused, if offered, shall be received in any trial of a Templar. The status of a Knight Templar under charges is not affected until after conviction.

16. The testimony of witnesses, who are Knights Templar, may be taken in open chapter, or by a special committee appointed by the Presiding-Preceptor. Witnesses who are not Knights Templar, shall be examined only by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Presiding-Preceptor. In either case, the accused and the accuser, in person or by a Knight Templar as counsel or representative, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

17. The testimony of any witnesses, unable to attend the Preceptory, or a committee, may be taken by deposition before a Knight Templar, authorized in writing for such purpose by the

Presiding-Preceptor, or by the Provincial Grand Prior, if the Presiding-Preceptor be interested, due notice of the time and place having first been given to all parties concerned.

18. It shall be the duty of the accused and accuser, to secure the attendance of their respective witnesses who are not Knights Templar; and through the Presiding-Preceptor and Registrar of the Preceptory, they may, when necessary, summon for such purpose any resident Knight Templar, whether he be a member of the Preceptory or not.

19. When testimony is taken in open chapter, the Preceptory shall be opened in due form, and the decision as to guilt or innocence, and the question of punishment, shall be severally determined in and by the Preceptory.

20. The Presiding-Preceptor shall decide all questions arising as to the relevancy of the evidence, and the regularity of the proceedings; and the Registrar or other person appointed for that purpose by the Presiding-Preceptor, shall take down in writing all the evidence submitted by both the prosecution and defence, and note all objections made by either party, and the rulings of the Presiding-Preceptor, and the record thereof shall be filed among the archives of the Preceptory; and the main facts of the case shall be entered upon the Preceptory records.

21. At the conclusion of the evidence, the accused and the accuser in person, or their counsel and representative, may, if they desire, address such relevant remarks to the Preceptory upon the merits of the case as may be deemed proper; after which the accused and the accuser shall retire from the Preceptory. Any member entitled to vote may express his views of the case, and of the law and the facts involved; and no member shall be permitted to withdraw from the Preceptory until after final action, except for urgent cause, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

22. When a committee is appointed, as before mentioned, it shall consist of not less than three members of the Preceptory, and

of whom if objected to by either of the parties for cause, to be fully explained by the objecting party, shall be removed by the Presiding-Preceptor, and another appointed.

23. Every such committee shall convene and select from their number a Chairman and Secretary; and when so organized, shall have power, through the Presiding-Preceptor and Registrar of the Preceptory, to summon before them the accused and accuser, with their respective witnesses.

24. The proceedings of such committee shall be governed by the foregoing provisions so far as applicable. The duties of the Presiding-Preceptor and Registrar of the Preceptory above prescribed, shall apply to, and may be discharged by, the Chairman and Secretary of the committee,

25. The committee may sit whenever and as often as it may deem best for the interests of Templarism and the full investigation of the complaints before them; *Provided*, that every trial begun shall be prosecuted with as much despatch as the law governing the same, and full justice to the accused and the accuser, will permit.

26. When the committee have concluded their labors, they shall report their proceedings and all the evidence to the Preceptory; and upon retirement of the accused and accuser, any member of the Preceptory present may express his views of the case; and any portion or the whole of the evidence shall be read, as he may require, to enable him to come to a decision.

27. A Knight against whom charges have been preferred, may deny or admit any portion or the whole of the charges and specifications.

28. In case an accused Knight shall plead guilty, such plea may be accepted as evidence, and shall render the taking of further proof unnecessary; but such plea shall not excuse the Preceptory from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence.

29. No visitor shall attend the Preceptory or committee for any purpose other than giving evidence during any of the proceedings of a trial of a Knight Templar, unless permission be granted by the Presiding-Preceptor, or by the Preceptory, or by the committee, when the proceedings are before a committee, and such permission shall not be granted if the accused objects.

JUDGMENT.

30. Upon conclusion of the trial, the question of "guilty" or "not guilty," shall be immediately and distinctly put by the Presiding-Preceptor, upon each charge in its order, which shall be voted upon separately; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot; and it shall require a vote of a majority to sustain any charge.

31. If any charge shall be sustained, the accused shall be then and there declared guilty, and the Presiding-Preceptor shall put the question as to whether the accused shall be suspended, suspended for a definite time, or reprimanded. Each of these questions shall be put separately, in the above order, if necessary, and shall be decided by a majority of the members present; and every member present shall be required to vote by ballot. The Preceptory may also, by a like vote, recommend to the Sovereign Great Priory that the offender be expelled.

32. When any Knight, after due trial, shall be found guilty of conduct unbecoming a Knight Templar, punishment shall follow which shall be proportionate to the offence.

33. When any Knight shall have been suspended by a Preceptory, he shall be notified of such action by the Registrar, who shall immediately report the same to the Grand Chancellor. When any Knight shall have been acquitted, he shall be notified of the same by the Presiding-Preceptor in open Preceptory, as well as by the Registrar, in writing.

PUNISHMENT.

34. The punishment which shall be inflicted by Chartered Preceptories for conduct unbecoming a Knight Templar, after due

trial and conviction, shall be in the discretion of the Preceptory, either Indefinite Suspension, Definite Suspension, or Reprimand.

35. Suspension for any offence subjects an offender, during such suspension, to an absolute deprivation of all the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Order of the Temple to the offender and his family.

36. Suspension shall require the vote of a majority of the members present, and the penalty and the period of suspension may be voted upon together or separately; provided, that no definite suspension shall be voted for a longer time than three years, nor for a less time than three months.

37. Reprimand shall be the least Templar punishment, and shall only be inflicted after due trial and conviction, and when voted by a majority of the members present; the reprimand shall be administered in open Preceptory by the Presiding-Preceptor.

APPEALS.

38. Any Knight who has been subject to any of the foregoing proceedings of a Preceptory, or against whom charges have been presented, or his accuser, or any member of the Preceptory, has the right to appeal from any verdict or sentence therein in his case rendered or adjudged, and from any vote or decision of a Preceptory upon the subject of any charge, and such appeal may be made to the Supreme Grand Master or to the Sovereign Great Priory.

39. All appeals from any such verdict or sentence of a Preceptory shall be made in writing, and contain a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decision of a Preceptory appealed from, and the grounds upon which they are based. The appeal shall be filed with the Grand Chancellor thirty days prior to the next succeeding annual assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory, possible.

40. The appellant shall give the Preceptory, whose decision is appealed from, notice of his intention, within twenty-one days after receiving notice of its decision; and the Registrar of such

Preceptory, under the direction of the Presiding-Preceptor, shall, at least ten days before the Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory, produce to the Grand Chancellor, and also give to the appellant, and to any Knight affected by the decision appealed from, if demanded, a copy of all the charges, papers, proceedings and evidence in the case, certified by the Registrar of the Preceptory; provided, the time herein specified shall intervene between such decisions and the Annual Assembly aforesaid; if not, then such time shall apply to the next succeeding Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory or may be disposed of by the Supreme Grand Master during recess of the Great Priory, subject to an appeal to Great Priory.

41. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from any Preceptory, the Supreme Grand Master, or the Sovereign Great Priory, may, upon investigation,—

Dismiss the appeal, approve the proceedings, or affirm the decision appealed from; or

Modify or change a decision or sentence, or inflict a penalty where the constituent Preceptory has failed to do so; or

Set aside the proceedings of the Preceptory for informality, and remand the case for further proceedings; or

Give such directions as may appear reasonable and proper.

42. An appeal may also be taken to the Provincial Grand Prior of the District, for any irregularity in the trial, or any infringement of the rights of the accused, but not on questions of fact.

43. On such appeal, the Provincial Grand Prior may either dismiss the appeal or set aside the proceedings, and order a new trial.

44. In all cases of appeal, the Supreme Grand Master, or the Sovereign Great Priory, may authorize the Provincial Grand Prior to investigate the case and report, with his opinion thereon.

45. The Provincial Grand Prior may hear and determine any subject of complaint, on being specially authorized to do so by the Supreme Grand Master or the Great Priory.

46. The decision or sentence of the Provincial Grand Prior, shall, in all cases, be subject to appeal to the Supreme Grand Master or Great Priory.

47. Whenever the Great Priory, or the Supreme Grand Master, or Provincial Grand Prior, on a review of a trial or other proceedings of a Preceptory, resulting in the suspension of a Knight, shall reverse or annul the judgment of said proceedings, or shall order a new trial, the accused shall be thereby restored to all his rights, privileges, and membership. When a case is remanded for a new trial, no amendment shall be made to the original charges, unless the accused have fourteen clear days notice thereof.

48. Every Preceptory shall communicate to the Grand Chancellor, and to the Provincial Grand Prior of the District in which the Preceptory is situated, all suspensions as they may severally occur.

49. When the Presiding-Preceptor is concerned in any way with, or is interested in any charges, the Provincial Grand Prior of the District, within which the Preceptory is situate, shall, for the purpose of all preliminary proceedings, and of the trial and judgment thereon, supercede the Presiding-Preceptor, and perform all the duties and functions of the Presiding-Preceptor, as are required of and laid down for him in these regulations.

PRESIDING-PRECEPTORS AND PRECEPTORIES.

50. A Presiding-Preceptor may be tried by his Preceptory after the expiration of his official term, for any conduct unbecoming a Knight Templar, (except for official misconduct, or a violation of his official obligations). All complaints for official misconduct, shall be made to the proper authority during the official term of the offender, or within four weeks after the close of such term, otherwise he shall not be tried therefor.

51. When a controversy shall arise between Preceptories, or between a Preceptory and its Presiding-Preceptor, or charges be preferred, or any informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Chancellor, who shall forward the same

to the Supreme Grand Master; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a commission of not more than seven or less than three Preceptors, with, if consistent, the Provincial Grand Prior as chairman, (provided he has not been in any way connected with the case), to investigate such charges or complaint; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses, and shall have such other powers as may be specially delegated to them by the Supreme Grand Master; and said commission shall make such report, and give such opinion to the Supreme Grand Master, as will enable him to make a final decision.

52. When a Presiding-Preceptor, or other officer of a Preceptory, shall be deposed from office only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

RESTORATIONS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS.

53. A suspended Knight may be restored by the Sovereign Great Priory, or by the Preceptory which suspended him.

54. A Knight suspended for an indefinite period, seeking restoration, shall petition the Preceptory by which he was suspended for his restoration. The petition shall be received at a regular Chapter of the Preceptory, and shall lie over until the next regular Chapter thereafter, before final action thereon.

55. The Registrar of the Preceptory shall notify all the members of the Preceptory of such petition, at least one week before the Chapter at which the question of restoration is to be voted upon.

56. The vote on the restoration shall be by ballot, and it shall require a majority of two-thirds of the members present for its adoption.

57. If the Preceptory has ceased to exist, the petition may be directed to the Sovereign Great Priory.

58. Any Knight suspended for non-payment of dues, seeking reinstatement, shall, on payment of the amount due at the time

of his suspension, be restored to membership without presenting such petition; *Provided*, that if the Preceptory from which a Knight shall have been suspended for non-payment of dues has ceased to exist, a petition for reinstatement may be made to the Sovereign Great Priory.

59. Definite suspension shall expire by limitation; and any Knight so suspended shall be entitled to resume membership, and all the rights and privileges thereof, at the expiration of the time defined in his sentence, without vote or other action on the part of the Preceptory.

60. In all cases of restoration by the Sovereign Great Priory, the restored Knight resumes the status of a non-affiliated Knight.

61. In all cases of restoration by a Preceptory, the Knight is restored to all his rights and privileges, including membership in his Preceptory.

FORMS.

THE FOLLOWING FORMS ARE SUGGESTED.

CHARGE.

To the Presiding Preceptor and Fratres of ——— Preceptory, No.—, Knights Templar:—

Frater A ——— B ———, a *Knight Templar*, and member of this Preceptory, is charged with *unknightly* conduct.

Specification I. That the said A ——— B ———, on the — day of —, 18—, at ———, in the County of ———, Province of ———, did ———, in violation of his knightly vows.

——— 18—.

C ——— D ———.

SUMMONS.

——— PRECEPTORY, No.—;

———, 18—.

FRATER A ——— B ———:

You are hereby summoned to attend a Chapter of this Preceptory, to be held at the Hall of the Preceptory, on the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock —, M., to make answer to a charge preferred against you, at a Chapter of said Preceptory, held on the — day of —, 18—, and proceed to trial thereon. A copy of the charge and specifications is hereto attached. And take notice,

that if you fail to appear at the time and place above appointed, or to show just cause for non-attendance, the Preceptory will, in your absence, proceed and take such evidence in the case as may be laid before it, and make such adjudication as the merits of the case may seem to warrant.

By order of the Presiding-Preceptor and Fratres.

_____,
Registrar.

NOTICE OF RULING TESTIMONY.

FRATER A _____ B _____

A committee, consisting of Fratres E _____ F _____, G _____ H _____, and I _____ J _____, has been appointed to take the testimony on the charge preferred against you by Frater C _____ D _____. Said committee will meet for that purpose at _____, on the—day of—, 18—, at— o'clock—, M., when you are requested to attend.

_____,
Registrar.

SUMMONS FOR WITNESSES.

IN THE MATTER OF
the charges against Frater _____ }
To _____.

You are hereby summoned and required to attend, as a witness, before _____ Preceptory, No. —, Knights Templar, at a Chapter, to be holden at its Hall, on the— day of — 18—, at — o'clock —, M.; (or, before a

committee of ——— Preceptory, No. —, Knights Templar, appointed to take testimony, at a meeting to be held by said committee, at ———, on the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock, —. M.) then and there to testify as to the charge and specifications against Sir A—— B——, and this you will in nowise omit.

—————,
—————, 18—. Registrar.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

IN THE MATTER OF
the charges against Frater———. }

The charge of Frater A—— B——.

The committee appointed to take testimony on the charge preferred against Frater A—— B——, a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked A, assembled at ———, on the — day of ——— 18—, pursuant to appointment.

Present: Fratres E—— F——, G—— H——, and I—— J——, committee; and also Frater A—— B——, the accused, and Frater ——, the accuser; and Fratres ——, ——, and ——.

Frater E—— F——, was requested to act as Chairman of the committee, and Frater ——, as Secretary.

The charge and specifications were then read, and the answer thereto.

At the request of the accuser, Frater ——, in good standing, was admitted as counsel to assist in the prosecution.

At the request of the accused, Frater ———, in good standing, was admitted as counsel, to assist him in his defence.

For the prosecution, the following witnesses were examined:—Fratres ———, ———, and ———. Their evidence is herewith submitted, marked B, C and D.

For the defence, the following witnesses were examined:—Fratres ———, ———, and ———. Their evidence is herewith submitted, marked E, F and G.

The questions raised upon the admissibility of evidence, are noted.

The testimony being closed, the committee notified the parties that its report would be submitted to ——— Preceptory, No. —, Knights Templar, at a chapter thereof, to be holden on the — day of ——— 18—, which is accordingly done.

Courteously submitted,

———, 18—.

E—— F——, *Chairman.*

G—— H——,

I—— J——, *Committee.*

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT.

To FRATER A—— B——:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of the action of ——— Preceptory, No. —, upon the charge preferred against you by Frater C—— D——, as the same appears upon the records of the Preceptory.

———, 18—.

[L. S.]

———,
Registrar.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

To ———, *Presiding-Preceptor of* ——— *Preceptory,*
No. —, Knights Templar:—

Take notice, that I shall bring an appeal from the action of the said Preceptory, on the — day of —, 18—, in passing sentence of — on me, to the Sovereign Great Priory, on the following grounds:— [State grounds of appeal.]

A—— B——.

APPEAL.

To the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada:—

The undersigned hereby appeals to you from the decision of ——— Preceptory, No. —, made on the — day of —, 18—, in passing sentence of — on him; and he specifies the following as the grounds of his appeal:—

1st. That ———.

2nd. That ———.

———, 18—.

A—— B——.

The Presiding-Preceptor, when an appeal is taken, must see that a transcript of the proceedings had on the trial are forwarded to the Grand Chancellor, previous to the next Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory.

FORM OF PETITION FOR WARRANT FOR
NEW PRECEPTORY.

TO THE MOST EMINENT THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER OF THE
SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF THE UNITED, RELIGIOUS
AND MILITARY ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE, AND OF ST. JOHN
OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, RHODES, AND MALTA, IN AND
FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned KNIGHTS
TEMPLAR—SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners, being regularly
installed Knights of the Temple, belong-
ing to the Preceptories mentioned against
their respective names, having the pros-
perity of the Order at heart, are desir-
ous of establishing a Preceptory at _____,
in the County of _____

N.B.—The Place,
Province, & style
must be accurate-
ly set out, and the
Days of the Meet-
ing must be fixed.

Province of _____, Dominion
of Canada, under the style and title of

Preceptory, to meet at

on the _____; there to discharge
their duties according to the usages, cus-
toms, statutes, rules, regulations, and
ordinances of the Sovereign Great Priory
of Canada.

And we do nominate and recommend,—

Sir Knight	to be the first Presiding-Preceptor;
Sir Knight	to be the Constable;
Sir Knight	to be the Marshal; and
Sir Knight	to be the Registrar, of
the said Preceptory.	

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray,—

That a Warrant, under your hand and the Seal of the Sovereign Great Priory, be granted, empowering them to meet as aforesaid, they hereby promising strict obedience to the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, and to the usages, customs, statutes, rules, regulations, and ordinances of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and all laws, as of ancient right accustomed.

As witness our hands, this day of , 188 .

A.B. (rank) of	Preceptory.
C.D. " "	"
E.F. " "	"
G.H. " "	"
I. J. " "	"
K.L. " "	"
M.N. " "	"

(N.B.—To prevent error, copies of the signatures should accompany the petition, written at full length, and in a plain hand.

I hereby approve of this Petition, and recommend that the Prayer of the said be granted.

†

Provincial Prior,

for

[Residence and Date.]

The Petition must be forwarded through the Provincial Prior of the Province, and bear his approval, and reach the Supreme Grand Master through the Grand Chancellor.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO JOIN A PRECEPTORY.

To THE PRESIDING-PRECEPTOR, OFFICERS, AND KNIGHTS
OF ——— PRECEPTORY, No. ——— GREETING.

Chris. Ian and Sur- } I
names in full.

of the of

Place of Residence, in the County of
Province of

Occupation, Pro- } of Canada
fession, or call'g.

, and Dominion

Master Mason.

Raised on the
in Lodge No.
on the Registry of
the Grand Lodge
of held at

possessing the standing required by the
Statutes of the Order, and having been
duly installed a Knight Templar and
Knight of Malta, as fully set forth in
the margin hereof,* do, of my Knight-
hood, declare that I am, or was last, (as
the case may be) a member of

Royal Arch Mason

Exalted on the
in Chapter, No.
on the Registry
of the Grand Chap-
ter of held
at

Preceptory, under the Banner of the
Great Priory of , and
am in good standing in the said Orders.

Knight Templar.

Installed on the
in Preceptory,
No. under the
Banner of the Gt.
Priory of
held at

That I am desirous of joining this Pre-
ceptory, and to be registered therein
under the Sovereign Great Priory of
Canada. That I will renew my pledges,
in regular form, to observe all the Rules,
Regulations and Orders, present and
future, of the said Christian Orders, and
of this Preceptory and Priory of the

*The marginal notes to be carefully filled in, being indispensable
in preparing the Rolls of the Preceptory and the Returns to Great
Priory.

PRECEPTORY.

KNIGHTS

same. And I further state on my obligation as a Master Mason, that I have not been rejected, suspended, or expelled from any other Preceptory.

{ Knight of Malta.
Installed on the
in Priory, No.
under the Ban-
ner of the Great
Priory of
held at

Recommended and vouched } Witness my hand this
for on the honor of } day of A. D. 188
† }
† } †

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR INSTALLATION.

TO THE PRESIDING-PRECEPTOR, OFFICERS, AND KNIGHTS OF
———PRECEPTORY, No.——— GREETING.

I, of { Christian and Sur-
of the of names in full.
in the County of
Province of , and Dominion of Place of Residence.
Canada , aged
years, having a firm and steadfast faith { Occupation, Pro-
in the doctrine of the Holy and undivid- fession, or Call'g.
ed Trinity, and possessing the Masonic
standing of a Royal Arch and Master
Mason, required by the Statutes of the { Master Mason.
Order, as fully set forth in the margin { Raised on the
hereof,* freely and voluntarily offer my- in Lodge No.
self as a Candidate for installation into on the Registry of
of the Grand Lodge
at held

*The marginal notes to be carefully filled up, being indispensable in preparing the Rolls of the Preceptory and the Returns to Great Priory.

Royal Arch Mason
Exalted on the
in Chapter
No. on the Re-
gistry of the Grand
Chapter of
held at

the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, promising in all things fealty to the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master of the said Orders in Canada, and his successors in office, as well as to my immediate superior; and that I will submit to and observe all the usages, customs, Statutes, Rules, and Regulations, present and future, of the said Christian Orders, and of this or any other Preceptory and Priory, of which I may become a member. And I further state, on my obligation as a Master Mason, that I have not been rejected by any other Preceptory.

Recommended and vouched
for on the honor of

†

†

Witness my hand this

day of

A.D. 188

†

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

OF THE UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF THE
TEMPLE, AND OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE,
RHODES AND MALTA.

PRECEPTORY, No. _____

"In Hoc Signo Vincas."

To all Knights Templar to Whom these Presents May Come—
GREETING.

This is to Certify that Sir Knight
who has signed his name in the
margin hereof, has regularly withdrawn from
membership in this Preceptory, and retires
in good standing; therefore, we courteously
recommend him to the consideration of all
Knights Templar.

Given under our hand, and the Seal of the
Preceptory, at _____, Canada,
this _____ day of _____ A. L.
A. D. _____, A. O.

[SEAL]

† _____

Presiding-Preceptor.

Attest,

† _____

Registrar.

† _____

Supreme Grand Master.

† _____

Dep. Grand Master.

++ M E. Frater William James Bury MacLeod Moore, of Prescott,
++ Province of Ontario, Grand Cross of the Temple.

Health, Peace, Goodwill.

Now Know Ye, that we, under the sanction of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, do grant this Warrant, constituting and confirming the said Fratres as a regular Preceptory, under the denomination of the _____ of _____, in the County of _____, in the Province of _____.

do hereby authorize and empower our said Fratres, and other regular subscribing members, and those who shall hereafter become such, and such as shall be regularly reported to and registered in the books of the Sovereign Great Priory, to meet at the _____ of _____, aforesaid, on _____ of every month, and proceed as a regular Preceptory of Knights Templar, to be entitled the _____ Preceptory; and to confer the several Orders of the Temple and Malta, and appendent Orders, upon

such Holy Royal Arch Masons, possessing the necessary qualifications, as they may think proper, conformably to the Statutes and Regulations of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and not otherwise; and to do all such other Acts as may lawfully be done by a legally constituted Preceptory. *And we do hereby approve the nomination of, and appoint Frater* _____ *to be First Presiding-Preceptor; Frater* _____ *to be Constable; Frater* _____ *to be Marshal; and Frater* _____ *to be Registrar of the said Preceptory; and direct that they shall continue in the said offices, until their successors, duly elected and appointed, have been installed and invested; and they, and the Fratres of this Preceptory, shall hold and act under this Warrant, as provided for by and subject to the Constitution, Statutes, and Resolutions of the Sovereign Great Priory. And this our Warrant of Constitution, shall continue in force so long only as the Officers and Fratres of the said Preceptory shall conform to the said Constitution and Statutes, and to the Resolutions of the said Sovereign Great Priory, and to the orders and decisions of the Supreme Grand Master; otherwise this Warrant of Constitution shall be of no force and effect.*

Given under our hands, and the Seal of the
Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, at Barrie,
in the said Province of Ontario, Dominion of
Canada, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____,
A. O. 76 .

[SEAL]

†

Grand Registrar.

†

Grand Chancellor.

HISTORICAL.

NOTES.

The Costume and Insignia adopted by the United Orders of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, are strictly in accordance, and derived from the historical account given, of those used by the Ancient, Knightly, Military, and Religious Fraternities of the middle ages.

THE TEMPLARS.

The "Templars" followed the Rule of the Benedictine Order of Monks, founded by St. Bernard, A. D. 535;—the Military Order taking its rise in A. D. 1118-19. The "White" Mantle was adopted as the *Habit* of the Order, to distinguish it from the "Black" Robe of the Hospitallers Knights of St. John;—and in the second Crusade, A. D. 1167, they assumed the blood-red cross, as a symbol of martyrdom.

The Mantle (with the surcoat or sleeveless tunic) was worn over armour of chain mail, and could be looped up to leave the sword-arm bare. On his head, the Templar wore a white linen caif, over this, a small, round red cap, made of cloth, and when on service in the field, an iron skull cap of chain mail.

THE HOSPITALLERS.

Knights of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem, afterwards called Knights of Malta: instituted in A. D. 1092

were of the St. Augustin Rule of Monks: their *Habit* black, with eight pointed white cross. They afterwards, between A. D. 1278 and 1289, when engaged in military service, adopted a red tunic, with a plain (Greek) equal-limbed, white cross, worn over the centre of the breast, shoulders and back, which continued as the uniform of the Knights of Malta to a late period.

OF CROSSES.

The Cross, as the emblem of Christianity,—of Him who suffered on it,—was adopted by the Crusaders: worn on the left shoulder of their garments, and made of cloth or linen, (in imitation of Christ carrying the cross), and also on the breast; and some of the most austere and enthusiastic, imprinted the holy sign on their flesh, usually the left arm, as nearest the heart.

Ecclesiastical crosses are *two* in number, used as a medium of Hieratical distinction. The Pope alone is entitled to the triple-bared, or Cross of “Salem,” to denote him to be “the Sovereign Prince Supreme Judge and Sole Legislator.” “Cardinals” and “Archbishops,” are honored by the “Patriarchal” or *two*-barred cross, signifying “Salvation” to the “Jew and Gentile.” The “Passion,” or single barred cross, representing the one on which the Saviour suffered, is common to all ranks. These two crosses were ancient badges of the Templars, and in common use as a mark for their signatures. The true “Templar” Cross, or Cross of “The Order,” is the cross heraldically called Patee, open or spread out at the

extremities, but by no means formed of four equilateral triangles, into which form it has been corrupted.

The Cross of "Malta," the device of the Order of St. John, has frequently been confounded with the Cross Patee of the Templars, although there is a great difference between them. This cross is white, of eight points, having its four arms joined in a small centre-point, and its extremities notched or indented, resembling fishes' tails, an allegorical allusion to "The Saviour,"—the fish being one of the early Christian symbols, emblematical of Christ generally. Matt. iv.: v. 19.

THE KNIGHTLY FLAGS.

The "Pennoncal" was a small triangular flag, carried by Esquires at the end of the lance.

The Knights bore a "Pennon," forked at the end, being extended into two or three points, and when powerful enough to furnish to the "State" or their Sovereign a certain number of armed men, they were accorded the title of Banneret,—little "Baron"—which gave them the right to carry a "Square" Banner at the top of the lance on which their armorial devices were depicted.

TEMPLAR BANNERS.

The Ancient Templars had two Banners:—The "Beauceant," and the "Red Cross."

The "Beauceant," in Norman French, meaning Piebald. The original armorial device of the Templars was

half black and white, whatever may have been the direction of the partition lines; sometimes it was represented per pale, or divided perpendicularly in alternate narrow stripes, but most frequently per fesse, or horizontally, the upper half black, the lower white: a red passion-cross appears occasionally on the white ground only: for, to place it on the black, color upon color, would be false heraldry. This banner was supposed to denote "Death," "Innocence," and "Martyrdom;" it also had the inscription,—"*Non nobis Domine; non nobis sea Nomine, tuo da glorium*"—the opening sentence to the 115th Psalm. The word "Beauceant" was used by the Templars as their battle-cry:—"Au Beauceant, for the Temple!" The banners being black and white, signified: "Black, and terrible to the Infidel;" "Fair, and favorable to the Christian."

The *second* Standard, subsequently adopted, was the "Vexillum Belli," or "Red Cross battle flag," viz.:—A white banner charged with the Cross of the Order—Patee, and the same cross which ornamented the shields and garments of the Order.

The Holy Lamb, or "*Agnus Dei*," placed upon the centre of a red Greek cross, was another armorial device of the Templars, signifying the union of the qualities of gentleness and courage: the lamb being the emblem of "the Saviour," and the "Cross Banner," of victory, symbolizing the "Resurrection."

ORDER OF ST. JOHN—MALTA.

The Standard and armorial bearing of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Malta), was a white, equal-limbed (Greek) cross, upon a red field.

"Banners or Standards," when made to hang perpendicularly from the poles, are called "Gonfalons," or "Ecclesiastical Banners," used in processions, and placed in cathedrals and halls. They should be tripartite or triple, cloven at the bottom.

THE SWORD.

The Sword was made in the form of a Latin cross, an emblem of the cause in which it was to be used: the blade straight, and cutting on both sides, typical of its being always employed in the defence of justice.

When the Crusaders were on the march to the Holy City, they were in the daily custom of placing their long, two-handed swords upright before them, the hilt forming a cross, and before this they performed their morning devotions, and on all military occasions of salute, kissed the hilt of their swords, in token of devotion to the cross.

THE SPURS.

The "Golden" Spurs were an indispensable adjunct of Knighthood, and signified diligence in every honorable design.

OF THE CHAPLAINS AND SERVING BRETHREN.

There was *no* such office in the Templar Order as "Prelate," which means a Bishop. The Chaplains were eligible for the office of Preceptor.

The "Serving Brethren" were of two classes:—The one as light-armed cavalry; the other employed as artizans, etc. Their form of reception into the Order was the same as the Knights. They wore brown or black garments, with the Cross of the Order on the breast.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDERS.

The Templar Order was governed by a Master, so termed according to the language employed, viz.:—"Maistre"—"Magister;" but "Magnus Magister," or "Great Master," was used at an early period. Provinces were governed by Priors, and the different Houses or "Preceptories," by "Preceptors."

In the Order of St. John, the Subordinate Bodies, under the Grand Master, were called "Priories," or "Commanderies," divided into eight langues (tongues) or countries, and ruled by "Baillies," who were Grand Crosses, and each house by a Commander.

APPENDIX.

FORMS OF ENTRY IN THE MINUTE-BOOK OF "PRECEPTORIES" AND "PRIORIES," OR "COMMANDERIES OF MALTA."

*Minutes of the Regular Chapter of Preceptory, No., held
on....., the ... day of, A. D.*

PRESENT :

† Em. Sir Kt.....,	Presiding-Preceptor.
† Sir Knight.....,	Constable.
† " "	Marshal.
† " "	Chaplain.
† " "	Registrar.
† " "	Treasurer.
† " "	Sub.-Marshal.
† " "	Captain of Guards.
† " "	Almoner.
† " "	1st Standard-Bear'r.
† " "	2nd " "
† " "	Sword-Bearer.
† " "	Organist.
† " "	Guard.

The roll of all names present.

The names of Visiting Knights, with the names of the Preceptories or Encampments to which they do or did belong.

OPENING PRECEPTORY.

A Chapter of the Preceptory was opened at [giving the hour.]

The Minutes of the last Regular Chapter [and subsequent Special Meetings, if any,] were read and confirmed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS.

The Committee on the Petition of R. Arch Companion,, an Aspirant for Installation; reported favorably [or unfavorably, as the case may be.]

REPORTS GENERAL.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration [here state the subject,] submitted their report, which was on motion of Fra., seconded by Fra., received and adopted.

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Fra., seconded by Fra., the sum of....., in full of..... account, for..... [or in part payment, as the case may be,] was ordered to be paid.

PROPOSAL OF ASPIRANTS.

It was moved by Fra., seconded by Fra., and adopted, [or rejected, as the case may be,]—That the application of R. Arch Companion, be received, and placed on the Minutes, to balloted for be at next Regular Chapter, for

Reception into the United Orders. [The same form for joining members, substituting the word "Frater" for "Companion," and "to become a member," in the place of "for reception," &c., &c.]

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES ON PETITIONS.

The Presiding-Preceptor appointed Fratres....., and, a Committee, to make the necessary enquiries on the application of, for, to report thereon at the next Regular Chapter.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL COMMITTEES.

The same form, only insert the specific business.

BALLOT.

The Presiding-Preceptor ordered the Ballot to be passed for R. Arch Companion, an Aspirant for Installation into the "United Orders" of the Temple and Malta, which was taken, and on examination, declared in favor of [or against] the Candidate. [The same form will apply to joining members, using the term "Frater" for "Companion," and the words "become a member" for "installation," &c., &c.]

RECEPTION OF ASPIRANTS.

The Petition from the "Aspirant" [name] with declaration duly signed and witnessed, having been laid before the Presiding-Preceptor and Chapter, was examined and found satisfactory, when the "Aspirant," on being properly prepared as a "Pilgrim," received the degree of "NOVICE."

The "Installation" ceremony was then proceeded with, at the solicitation of the "Novice," to be admitted to the privileges of the Order as a professed Knight, and he was duly installed, and dubbed a Knight of the Temple.

It being desirable, to complete the whole ceremony at the same Chapter, [or "to postpone it to a subsequent one," as might be decided on.] The newly-installed Knight was prepared as a "Penitent," "consecrated," invested, and proclaimed a duly "installed" and "consecrated" Knight of the Order of the Temple in Canada.

RECESS.

The Chapter retired for refreshment, at o'clock, and resumed its duties at o'clock.

CLOSING CHAPTER OF PRECEPTORY.

The Chapter was closed at o'clock, with Benediction in the name of the Three Scriptural Office of the Great Captain of our Salvation.

Registrar.

Presiding-Preceptor.

INSTRUCTIONS.

When a Priory [or Commandery] of Malta is opened to receive a Knight of the Temple as a "Postulant," the same forms are to be observed in recording the minutes, substituting the words "Priory of Malta," for "Preceptory."

For the sake of clearness and distinction, a space should be left blank between each minute, and a marginal note made of its subject.

Each Preceptory must keep a book outside the Chapter-room, for members and visitors to enter their names as they come, which it is the duty of the Guard and Sub-Marshal to see done before notice is given to the Chapter of their being present.

It must be borne in mind, that *no* visiting Frater, unless he is a subscribing member to some regular Preceptory, has a right to claim admittance to any Chapter more than once in the twelve months' of his "non" affiliation.

Chapter Minutes are to be read on regular meetings only, and having read the minutes of the previous regular Chapter, those of the subsequent special meetings are to be read for confirmation.

"Registrars" of Preceptories should also keep a rough Minute-Book [and never, on *any* account, use slips of paper,] to enter the proceedings as they occur, and afterwards fairly copy them in the regular Minute-Book, to which he must attach his signature; and when they have been read and confirmed at the next regular Chapter, the Presiding-Preceptor should sign them in the right-hand corner.

It is usual on the presentment of reports from committees for the Chairman to move their reception, or their reception and adoption: if open to discussion or amendment, first move their reception and their adoption.

The Statutes declare Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) the lowest fees that can be charged for the degrees of the "United Orders" of the Temple and Malta, which is to be paid previously to the reception of an "Aspirant." This sum also includes the fee for registering his name in the books of the Sovereign Great Priory, and for Great Priory Certificates as Knights Templar and Knights of Malta.

The Presiding-Preceptor is responsible for the fees collected on behalf of the Great Priory, and it is his peculiar duty to see that they are regularly forwarded with the returns.

It is the important duty of the Registrar to issue the Notice of Chapter Meetings, to every member on the Roll of the Preceptory; and he should also forward notices to the "Supreme Grand Master," to the Provincial Grand Prior, and Grand Chancellor.

The Registrar must also keep a book, in which the "*By-Laws*" and the "*Vows*" of the United Orders are copied, with sufficient blank leaves at the end for signatures of the members.

Newly-installed Knights are required to sign their "*Vows*" and the "*By-Laws*" at the time of their installation, as an evidence of their membership and willingness of obedience to the same.

"Presiding"-Preceptors, by their vows of office, are strictly enjoined to confer the ceremonies as laid down in the formula of the authorized Rituals, and are not per-

mitted to curtail them by communication, nor to introduce innovations and additions of any kind whatever.

The term "*Past*" Preceptor should be discontinued, as it has no force or meaning. A Preceptor who has been duly installed into that degree, being eligible to fill the chair in any Preceptory, during the absence of the elected "Presiding"-Preceptor.

"Presiding"-Preceptors, and Registrars, in their correspondence, should adhere strictly to the phraseology and terms applied to, and adopted in the "United Orders:"—no other forms for notice of meetings nor on any other subject, should be used, but such as have been approved by the Sovereign Great Priory.

It is the duty of Provincial Grand Priors, at their visits to Preceptories, to inspect the Books, and ascertain that the Ceremonies and Statutes are strictly carried out, reporting any deviation at once to the "Chancery," and also to mention it in their Annual Reports to "Sovereign Great Priory."

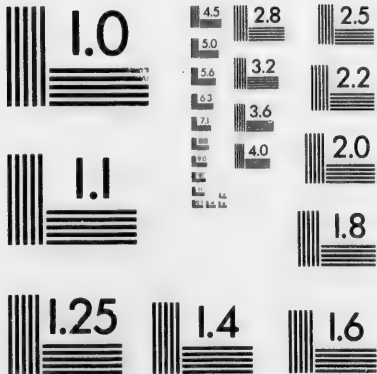
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